

SOU

Three crabbed mouths had *four'd* themselves to death,
 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*
TO SOUR. *v. n.*
 1. To become acid.
 Affes milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned
 sour, will purge strongly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed.
 They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder
 the hatred of vice from *souring* into feverity. *Addison.*
 If I turn my eyes from them, or soon displeased, they *sour*
 upon it. *Spettator.*
SOURCE. *n. f.* [*source*, French.]
 1. Spring; fountain; head.
 Kings that rule
 Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison's Cato.*
 2. Original; first cause.
 This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
 With some regard to what is just and right,
 Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*
 Of himself is none;
 But that eternal Infinite, and One,
 Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
 On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*
 3. First producer.
 Famous Greece,
 That *source* of art and cultivated thoughts,
 Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*
SOURISH. *adj.* [from *sour*.] Somewhat sour.
 By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve
 coral. *Boyle.*
SOURLY. *adv.* [from *sour*.]
 1. With acidity.
 2. With acrimony.
 The stern Athenian prince
 Then *sourly* snail'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
SOURNESS. *n. f.* [from *sour*.]
 1. Acidity; austereness of taste.
Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incor-
 poration doth make the mixture of the body more equal,
 which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 I th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
 But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*
 He knew
 For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
 And time to plumb the *sourness* of the flocks. *Dryd. Virgil.*
 Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being
 one of those simple ideas which one cannot deferbe. *Arbutnot.*
 Has life no *sourness*, drawn to near its end? *Pope.*
 2. Asperity; harshness of temper.
 Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of mens apparel in
 those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke
 somewhat too hardly thereof. *Heater.*
 He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*,
 which some men pretend to in religion.
 Her religion is equally free from the weakness of supersti-
 tion and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncom-
 fortable melancholy nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*
SOURSOR. *n. f.* [*sourisorex*, Latin.] Custard-apple.
 It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where
 it is cultivated for its fruits. *Milton.*
SOUS. *n. f.* [*sous*, French.] A small denomination of money.
SOUSE. *n. f.* [*sous*, salt, Dutch.]
 1. Pickle made of salt.
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.
 And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
 Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*
 All-faints, do lay for pork and *souse*,
 For sprats and spratlings for your house. *Tusser.*
TO SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.
 Oyl, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
 But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*
 2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.
 They *soused* me into the flames with as little remorse
 as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*
 Who those were that run away,
 And yet gave out th' had won the day;
 Although the rabble *sou'd* them for't,
 O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*
 I hey *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy,
 so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Iron-
 sides. *Addison's Guardian.*
TO SOUTER. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original.] To
 fall as a bird on its prey.
 Thus on some silver swan, or tim'rous hare,
 Jove's bird comes *souting* down from upper air;
 Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
 Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,
 And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden's juv.*
TO SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird
 strikes his prey.

SOU

The gallant monarch is in arms;
 And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,
 To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*
SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.
SO'UTERRAIN. *n. f.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern
 in the ground. Not English.
 Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes,
 or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbutnot.*
SOUTH. *n. f.* [*sud*, Saxon; *fynd*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]
 1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.
 East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North
 and South are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have
 invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*
 2. The southern regions of the globe.
 The queen of the South. *Bible.*
 From the North to call
 Decrepid Winter, from the South to bring
 Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*
 3. The wind that blows from the South.
 All the contagion of the South light on you,
 You flames of Rome, you! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 The North-east spends its rage, and now
 Th' effusive South warms the wide air. *Thompson's Spring.*
SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.
 One inch of delay more is a *south* sea off discovery. *Shaksf.*
 How thy garments are warm, when he quickeneth the earth
 by the *south* wind. *Job xxxvii. 17.*
 Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings
 Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*
SOUTH. *adv.*
 1. Towards the South.
 His regiment lies half a mile
 South from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. R. III.*
 2. From the South.
 Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair
 and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not south. *Bacon.*
SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.
 I will conduct thee on thy way,
 When next the *southing* fun inflames the day. *Dryden.*
 Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
 The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
 Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æn.*
SOUTHEAST. *n. f.* [South and East.] The point between the
 East and South; the point of Winter sunrise.
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,
 or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the *southeast*
 is found better than the *southwest*. *Bacon.*
 The three seas of Italy, the Inferior towards the *southeast*,
 the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-
 east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*
SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from South.]
 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South;
 not absolutely southern.
 2. Lying towards the South.
 Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is
 above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*
 Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly,
 westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Grant.*
 3. Coming from about the South.
 I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*,
 I know a hawk from a handfaw. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [*sud*, Saxon; from South.]
 1. Belonging to the South; meridional.
 Why mourn I not for thee,
 And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. H.VI.*
 2. Lying towards the South.
 3. Coming from the South.
 Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than
 when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Frowning Ausler seeks the *southern* sphere,
 And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*
SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. f.* [*sudennpu*, Saxon; *abstraximus*, Lat.]
 This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from
 which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*
SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from South.] Farthest toward the South.
 Next Chemos, th' obscure dread of Moab's sons,
 From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
 Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*
SO'UTHSAY. *n. f.* [Properly *southsay*.] Prediction.
 All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
 Devices, dreams, opinions unfound,
 Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
 And all that feigned is, as leasings, tales, and lies. *Fa. 2.*
TO SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAI.] To predict.
 Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily
 be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Candor.*
SOUTHSAYER. *n. f.* [Properly *southsayer*.] See SOOTHSAI.
SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from South.] Towards the South.
 Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the
 northern parts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to
 walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*
 Every

SOW

Every life, from the dreary months,
 Flies conscious *southward*. *Thompson's Winter.*
SOUTHWEST. *n. f.* [South and West.] Point between the South
 and West; Winter sun-set.
 Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *South-
 west*. *Acts xxvii. 12.*
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,
 or *southwest* sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening;
 and the *southwest* is found to be better than the *southeast*, tho'
 the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon's Natural History.*
SOUVENANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory.
 A French word which with many more is now happily disused.
 If thou wilt renounce thy misfortune,
 Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
 And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*
 Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,
 That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
 Nor care of woe'd revenge. *Spenser.*
SOW. *n. f.* [*sugon*, Saxon; *soeg*, *soutos*, Dutch.]
 1. A female pig; the female of a boar.
 Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
 And white herself, and white her shiry young. *Dryden.*
 For which they scorn and hate them worse
 Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*
 The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this
 is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator.*
 2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *swine*, *rysina*, Saxon.
 And was't thou fain
 To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
 In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 1. An oblong mass of lead. *Antiquary.*
 2. An insect; a millipede. *Antiquary.*
SOWBRAD. *n. f.* [*soylanet*, Latin.] A plant.
 It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly
 upon pedicles from the root, which consist of one leaf, divided
 into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bot-
 tom, where they are divided: the point of the flower be-
 comes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish
 seeds. *Miller.*
TO SOW. *v. n.* [*saiare*, Gothick; *sapan*, Saxon; *sagen*,
 Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
 The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them
 that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they
 that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*
 The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Lev. xxvi. 5.*
 They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Pf. cxxvi. 5.*
 He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he
 that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*
 Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hof.*
TO SOW. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.
 1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by
 seed.
 Like was not to be found,
 Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
 And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
 As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*
 From Ireland come I with my strength,
 And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
 I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdr.*
 Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set
 in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring,
 come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*
 The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great
 improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to
sow it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 When to turn
 The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
 I sing, Mecenas. *Dryden's Georg.*
 The proud mother views her precious brood,
 And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*
 2. To spread; to propagate.
 Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continual-
 ly, he *soweth* discord. *Prov. vi. 14.*
 To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown.
 Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd:
 It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
 And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.
 Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
 And *sow* dissention in the hearts of brothers. *Addison's Cato.*
 3. To impregnate or flock with seed.
 He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the
 ground withal. *Is. xxx. 23.*
 4. To besprinkle.
 He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*
 Morn' new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*
TO SOW. *v. a.* For *sow*.
 Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
 And girded on, may cover round, *Milton.*
TO SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.
 He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SPA

SP'WER. *n. f.* [from *sew*.]
 1. He that sprinkles the seed.
 A *sewer* went forth to *sow*. *Mat. xiii. 3.*
 It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sewer*. *Dehner.*
 2. A scatterer.
 Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sewer* of words, a very bab-
 bler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providen.e.*
 3. A breeder; a promoter.
 They are *sewers* of fruits, which make the court swell, and
 the country pine. *Bacon.*
SP'WINS. *n. f.* Flummery, somewhat *sow'd* and made of oatmeal.
 These *sewins*, that is, flummery, being blended together,
 produce good yeast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 See where Norah with the *sewin* comes. *Swift.*
TO SOWL. *v. a.* [from *sew*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*;
 from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.
 He'll go and *sawl* the potter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*
SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is barbarously used by *Swift*
 for *sowed*.
 An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up
 the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*
SO'WITHSLE. *n. f.* A weed.
Southsles though covers eat, yet sleep and cattle will not
 touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them
 away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*
SP'AD. *n. f.* A kind of mineral.
 English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister or
 parget; the finer, *spad*, earth-flux, or salamander's hair.
Woodward's Met. Foss.
SPACE. *n. f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]
 1. Room; local extension.
 Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or
 points. *Locke.*
 Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit!
 A plot upon her virtuous husband's life,
 And the exchange my brother. *Shak. King Lear.*
 This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*
 Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*
Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have
 a power only and a capacity of being increased without end;
 so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may
 be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater ve-
 locity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*
 2. Any quantity of place.
 I would not be the villain that thou think'st
 For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
 And the rich Earth to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 There was but two ways to escape; the one through the
 woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knollys.*
 In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and
 hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall,
 but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would
 be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*
 Measuring first with careful eyes
 The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*
 3. Quantity of time.
 Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
 To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
 Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
 Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*
 In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a
space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the
 fulcrum and the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*
 God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people
 a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay 'till the iniquities of
 a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect
 his vengeance. *Tillot's Sermons.*
 The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable
 degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their
 decease. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 4. A small time; a while.
 Sit for me ye fight, to me this grace
 Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*
 Compassion quell'd
 His best of man, and gave him up to tears
 A *space*, 'till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*
SP'ACIOUS. *adj.* [*spacicus*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide;
 extensive; roomy; not narrow.
 The former buildings, which were but mean, contented
 them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected through-
 out every city. *Hooker.*
 Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
 And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*
 Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the fight,
 But too much awe chafis'd the bold delight.
 Like an English gen'l will I die,
 And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
 Women and cowards on the land may lie;
 The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*
SP'ACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide ex-
 tension.
 SP'ADDLE.